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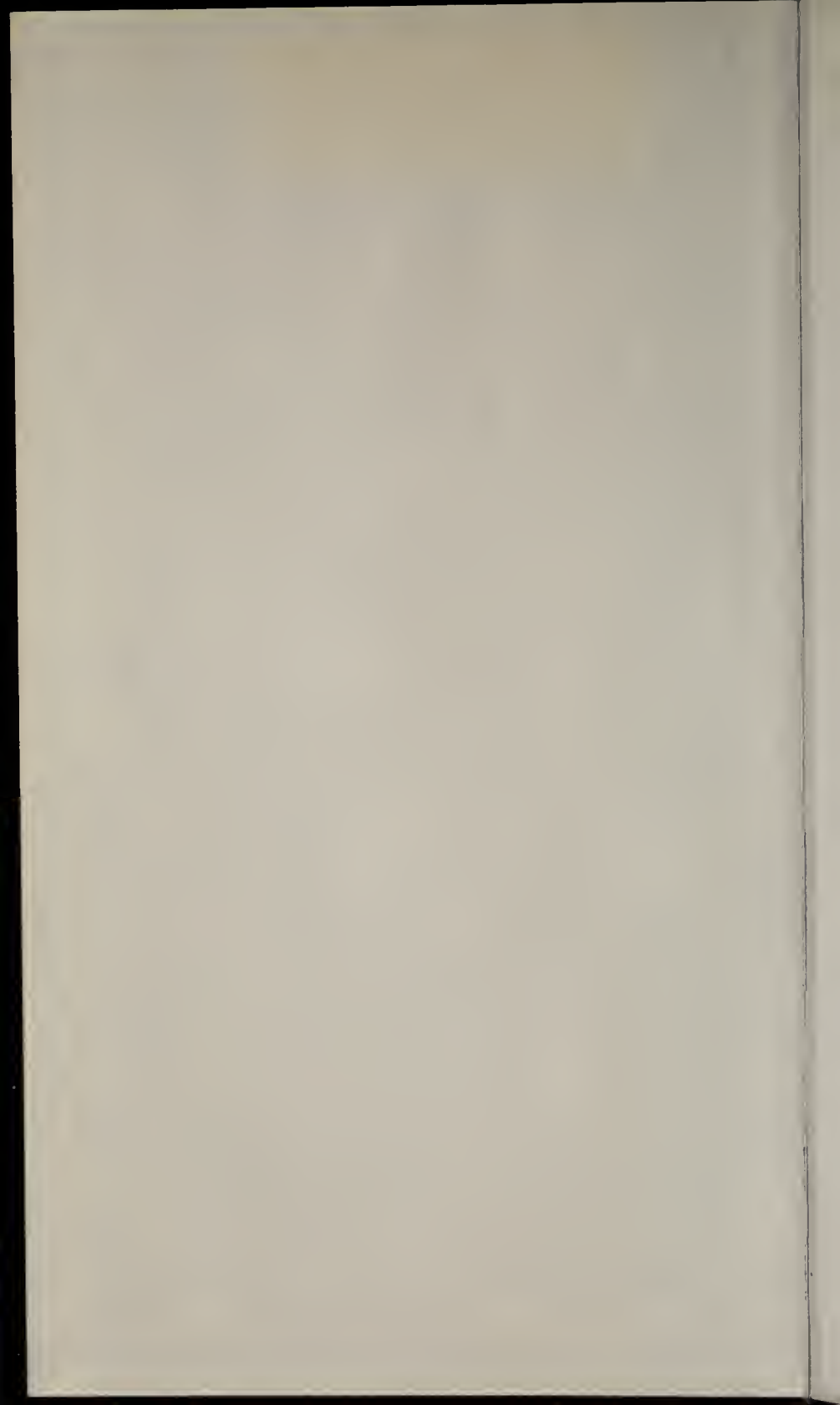
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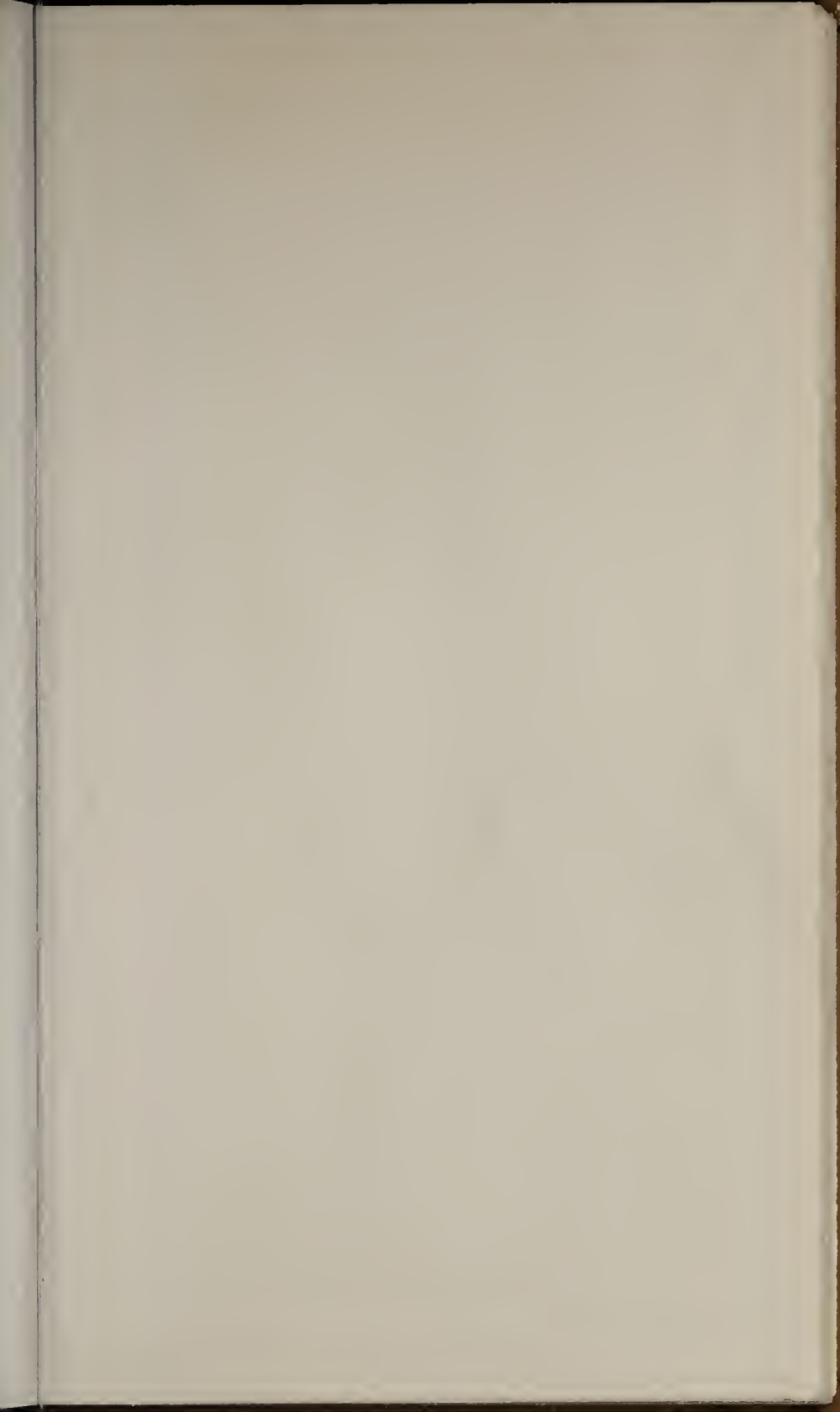
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*Albert R. Smiley*



THE STORY  
OF MOHONK

BY

FREDERICK E. PARTINGTON



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NINETEEN HUNDRED ELEVEN

SECOND EDITION  
Copyright, 1932  
BY SMILEY BROTHERS

The Morrill Press, Fulton, N. Y.

Printed in U. S. A.

PREFACE  
TO THE SECOND EDITION

**I**T is now more than twenty years since the first printing of this book. Since that edition is now exhausted and Mohonk, meanwhile, has not stood still, there appears to be a strong desire for the continuation of the Story of Mohonk.

Frederick E. Partington had hoped to re-write his book, relating the story up to the present time. His regrettable death in 1924 occurred before he could do so, necessitating the plan to republish his little book as he wrote it, to which is added a second part with the subsequent story. It is hoped that the present volume may be of value in preserving the later history and espe-

## PREFACE .

cially that reprinting Mr. Partington's delightful words may revive cherished memories of the olden time among all who love Mohonk and are interested in its story.

A. K. S., JR.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

April, 1932

## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

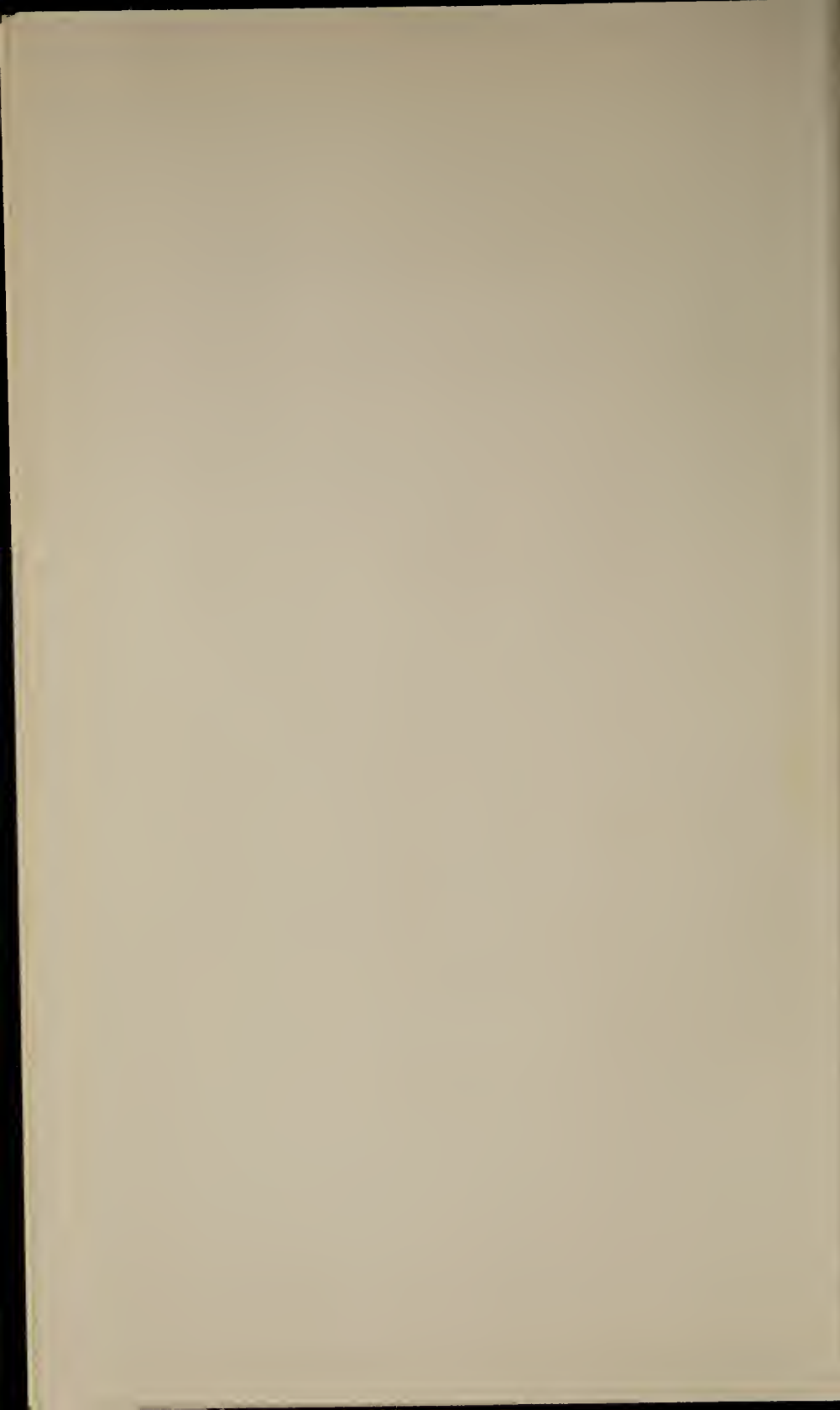
THE oft-repeated inquiry as to the history of Mohonk led the publishers of this book to believe that a brief sketch of its founding and growth would be gladly welcomed and cherished by many who have expressed their love for the place by making it their summer home for many seasons.

We sincerely trust that the book will fully gratify those who have expressed their desire for such a work, and wish to assure them that it is in every respect a token of good will and affection to all who care for, or are interested in the story of Mohonk.

F. E. P.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

1911



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# THE STORY OF MOHONK

## *PART ONE*



## THE STORY OF MOHONK

ONE day in the early summer of 1869, Alfred H. Smiley, who was then living near Poughkeepsie, proposed to spend the day at one of two places—either going by steamer down to West Point or going by carriage to a romantic lake, which, he had heard, lay hidden in the mountains west of the Wallkill Valley. What finally led him to the choice of the unknown lake is not clear, but it is interesting to speculate what the future of Lake Mohonk might have been had Mr. Smiley that morning chosen to go to West Point.

The road from the Hudson to New Paltz differed little at that time from the present—but from New Paltz to Mohonk no road of any consequence existed. Local picnic parties strug-

gled up both sides of the mountains over paths that had gradually developed, doubtless, from ancient Indian trails. Approaching the place from the Wallkill Valley side, this rude path followed along the eastern shore of the lake. It was under such conditions that Alfred Smiley paid his first visit to Lake Mohonk. He used to tell of his speechless wonder as he caught the first vision of these imprisoned waters; how weary and panting he struggled up that steep rocky path that brought him under the beetling heights of Sky Top; and how suddenly he saw through the dark pines the glittering water—and beyond it the wonderful cliffs rising from the western side of the lake. It had for him all the sensation of a discovery. It was as if now for the first time this lake had been looked upon by a white man.



THE OLD BRIDGE AND MR. STOKES



EARLY MOHONK

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There was scarcely a sign of life. The shores were traversed by only a rough path; and the extraordinary fissures, caverns and rock formations that now afford so much delight, were most of them inaccessible—their existence not even suspected. As he saw it then, it could not have differed essentially from what it had been to the Indians. When the white men first appeared in this region—as early as 1614—the lake already had its name, Mohonk—the Lake of the Sky. The valleys were peopled by Indians, Iroquois and Algonquins and other tribes, fighting frequently and frequently moving, and all of them, doubtless, when hard pressed, retreating to the labyrinths of the Shawangunk (pronounced Shongum) mountains. There could be no more baffling maze for the pursuing enemy than what existed then and

exists now in these mountains; and Mr. Smiley has frequently expressed the opinion that he could still hide in the vicinity of the lake so that he could not be found by anybody.

At the time of this first visit of Mr. Smiley, the lake and adjacent property were owned by Mr. John F. Stokes, a farmer in the valley, an excellent man, who had already built a small rude structure where he could entertain picnic parties and, for those who were courageous, could offer lodging. Mr. Smiley has described it graphically:

“There was a little house here in which a man kept a barroom, right under the corner of the present parlor. One room was for dancing, and people came up from the valley and danced all night, for which he charged them one dollar a couple. This man, and an old lady and an Irish boy, ran the





BOATING IN THE OLD DAYS

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establishment. He sold liquor also though he tried to keep folks from drinking too much. When people, however, really got drunk and hard to manage, Mr. Stokes used to chain them to trees and in that way maintained order. Over the large dancing-room were ten bedrooms, each seven feet long by five feet wide. Each bed was a bunk a foot and a half wide with a straw mattress, one sheet, one quilt and a hen-feather pillow, and each room had one chair. If any one wanted to wash, the lake was handy. When a visitor demanded dinner, the Irish boy would catch a chicken, kill it in front of the house, and pass it over to the woman to cook. On one occasion—when there were no chickens to catch—they caught the pet peacock and the old woman prepared it for the guest. This showed the good nature of Mr. Stokes. He thought a

great deal of the peacock but the guest had to have some dinner—though the visitor confessed it was the toughest morsel he ever tackled.”

To the owner of that mountain hut in 1869, Mohonk was doubtless but a lake, and Sky Top no more than a cliff. To the man who had just climbed the mountain and stood enraptured on the other side of the lake, it was a prospect for which he could imagine no bounds. He saw in that quick sweep of his eye the whole future of the place unfolding and forming. He could scarcely believe that business sagacity had thus far missed a chance like this. He was standing less than a hundred miles from the metropolis of the country; he was surrounded by romantic natural features absolutely unknown to the great outside world—and so unique in character that they could be brought



THE FIRST HOUSE, 1868



MOHONK HOUSE AS FIRST SEEN BY MR. SMILEY, 1869





into no comparison with any other known region of the eastern states.

He was ferried across the lake; roamed enthusiastically from point to point; and could scarcely wait in patience till he should send word to his twin brother Albert. It is a pity that the letter he wrote has not been preserved. It reached his brother, who was then at the head of the well-known and successful Friends' School of Providence, R. I., at a time of year when the activities of the school were at their height and when no thought of anything else could be entertained. But here was a message from his brother—a wise, conservative man of great business sense—asking him to leave everything and to come to an obscure lake in New York state. He had a prompt reply ready. He sent word that it would be impossible. To a second

appeal, however, Mr. Albert Smiley, though still protesting, came on from Providence, and together the twin brothers visited the lake. The owner, Mr. Stokes, was there to meet them, and on that day they climbed to Sky Top. Mr. Albert Smiley relates that "Mr. Stokes did not appreciate some features of natural beauty. 'I suppose,' said he, 'that the Creator made everything for some use; but what in the world He ever made this pizen laurel for, I can't see. It never grows big enough for firewood and the cattle won't eat it.' " The old man talked only of firewood, fodder, and area. He believed he had three hundred acres to dispose of—he had a map to prove it; but as the three men walked up to Sky Top and the view began to widen, it was evident that it was not a question of map or of acres with the two



MOHONK HOUSE, 1911





schoolmasters. They passed above the huge boulders that lie like a great chaos, and from the labyrinth they saw the lake with its indescribable color far below; they watched the gradual unfolding of the two fertile valleys and the Catskill range against the western sky, and finally at the summit, saw the white waters of the Hudson at West Point, and the far away hills of at least five adjacent states. They looked down as upon a kingdom. Both men were greatly impressed, and talking it over together agreed, as they generally did upon all questions, that before they parted that day from Mr. Stokes, an option on the property should be secured by the brother Albert. The price demanded for it was forty thousand dollars. The price paid was twenty-eight thousand dollars. "I spent every dollar I had," said Mr.

Smiley, "and ran in debt fourteen thousand dollars. My sole purpose was to provide a home and in order to pay for it I started in a business for which, above all things in the world, I had a distaste and no experience. I suppose that hotel keeping was the very last thing in my mind until I bought this place, when I was about forty-five years old. I had no more thought of it than of going to the moon. I had graduated from Haverford and was a teacher both by training and by taste. I had been nine years at the head of the Friends' School in Providence when I bought Mohonk; I remained at the head of it ten years longer in order to earn money for my new venture."

Mr. Albert Smiley therefore found himself suddenly in the hotel business. In the summer of 1870, the original

house, erected by Mr. Stokes, was a trifle remodeled and made to accommodate about forty guests. They were nearly all personal friends from Philadelphia and from New York. Still averse to the details of hotel work, Mr. Smiley employed a manager, who managed things so badly that the next year he persuaded his brother Alfred to superintend the business features, and began an organized policy which has ever since marked the growth and success of Lake Mohonk.

There is a story prevalent to the effect that the original owner was a Quaker who refused to let the property go unless a compact was made never to sell liquor in the hotel. On the contrary, Mr. Stokes had always sold liquor and tried to persuade Mr. Smiley to keep on selling it—at least to the neighbors! And he had other

serious ambitions; for he urged the new owners to establish a race-course near what is now known as the Home Farm; and he evidently was convinced that with liquor for the neighbors and guests, and a race-course for amusement and for a source of income, the venture would prove a great success. The opinion of the old tavern keeper was probably shared by all other hotel men and most of the public. It seemed preposterous to conduct a house without a bar; and still more preposterous to exclude cards and dancing. But Mohonk had no difficulty in meeting the awful prophecies of failure. The hotel was full in its first season and has been full ever since.

The original purchase called for three hundred acres. As a matter of fact there were only two hundred and eighty acres. Besides the lake it included





OFFICE BUILDING ABOUT 1882





what is now the tennis-courts, a narrow strip along Eagle Cliff, a little of the Home Farm and Sky Top, and ended in the garden where the hotbeds now are.

This first purchase, however, was but the beginning. It became almost immediately manifest that no amount of moral force could preserve the character of Mohonk and keep away nuisances. The history of nearly every great estate is a record of self protection. In the first place, neighbors in the country do not always share your respect for natural scenery and natural objects. If wood is needed, they cut down the trees, even along the roadside—the best and the biggest; if large berry crops are wanted, they do not hesitate to set fire to acres and acres and imperil a whole county; if they need building stone—they blow up a historic precipice; if they seek drainage

they foolishly pollute a mountain stream. To protect Mohonk from all these dangers, Mr. Smiley began a series of purchases. He was surrounded by farms, and one after another they were added to his holdings. "The hardest work I ever did in my life," said Mr. Smiley, "was the buying of those farms." No sooner was a menace disposed of in one direction than another one appeared somewhere else. It was a perennial contest. Farms good, bad and indifferent had to be gathered in. Some were promptly developed for dairy purposes—and still contribute to the supplies of the house. Some continued to be used for crops and for the support of cattle and horses. For several years some of them yielded abundant quantities of fruit. It has taken over one hundred distinct purchases to establish the present state of



THE "OLD BOYS"

- |            |               |                |            |              |               |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mr. Yorke  | Judge Perkins | Gov. Odell     | Mr. Craven | Mr. Marshall | Col. Franklin |
| Dr. Cuyler | Mr. Smiley    | Judge Goodrich |            |              |               |



immunity. From a plot of two hundred and eighty acres, the estate has been extended to a domain of over five thousand acres. From a span of a few hundred feet along the lake it has been increased to a length of about eight miles, and approaches New Paltz to within a mile. This is sufficient to show the growth in mere acreage and to afford a startling contrast to that first but most important purchase made in the summer of '69.

But the growth in territory, while interesting enough, is after all the least important phase of the development of Mohonk. The land so acquired meant something else; it meant that the hotel was growing and it meant especially that tremendous energy had to be turned to the development and to the beautifying of that land. The old Stokes House that stood near the lake,

as already intimated, underwent immediate changes. To this was added the old dining-room wing. Back of this and on a level with the cliffs the small parlor building was erected and became one of the memorable features of early Mohonk. "The Little Parlor," with its expressive, cosy chairs and its genteel habituées, grew, to some of those interesting little ladies, almost sacred.

In 1879\* the Rock Building, now the oldest part of the house, was erected. While the old parlor was still standing, the original office wing was demolished and the first enlargement of the business part of the house was made in 1880. In 1888 "The Little Parlor" was torn down and the present Central Building

\*Several minor corrections have been made in the dates of construction, as certain of those given in the original text were somewhat misleading. A more complete chronology will be found on page 65.





WASHINGTON PROFILE



THE TRAPPS





was constructed. In 1892-93 the Grove Building and dining room and the new kitchen were added. The old dining hall was divided into temporary rooms and this wing preserved until 1902 when it was torn down. In 1899-1900 the large office building, containing small rooms above and the old Lake Reading Room, was demolished and the present structure with the great parlor took its place. At the same time the first stone building rose next to Central Building, and finally, as the last process in the evolution of the House as it now stands, in 1901-02, the lofty stone section supplanted the old parlor wing.

Meanwhile the development of the grounds went on with great rapidity. Wild nature came up to the very doors of the hotel and rough paths or trails had been broken only to prominent points. Not infrequently guests lost

their way on the long tramps, and on one occasion a lady despairing of ever getting home became hysterical and set up heart-rending shrieks till help came. She was found standing less than two hundred feet from the house.

To make accessible the beauty and romance of the mountain, the systematic construction of paths was begun. Through labyrinth and forest, over ravines and under precipices, through fissure and cavern and solemn vales, year after year the trails were made and the trails then widened into walks, till one could well nigh spend a summer in tramping without the repetition of a path; and it is one of the pleasantest memories of those earlier days to recall the forenoon tours led by Mr. Smiley himself, when scores of guests both young and old went forth with Alpine stocks to explore the mysteries of the

Shawangunk range. Gradually along these paths sprang up the rustic seats with straw-thatched roofs, peculiar to Mohonk; and as time went on the names of distinguished visitors were given to these picturesque houses, of which at present there must be no less than one hundred and fifty.

For years the only drive, and that a rough one, was what was known as Whitney Road, leading over to Mountain Rest. Later came a beautiful road called Woodland Drive, circling about the base of Eagle Cliff through the chestnut forest. In quick succession roads were built to Cope's Lookout, North Lookout, Eagle Cliff and Sky Top, involving at some points the highest engineering skill. Bonticou Drive came in 1895; the long winding forest road—Oakwood Drive—followed in 1898; the bold and romantic Laurel

Ledge Road in 1900; Undercliff and Terrace Drive in 1903; the great road to Minnewaska in 1907; all of these drives presenting model examples of road making under surprising difficulties, surprisingly overcome.

The demolition of the old stables in 1888, marked the real beginning of the extensive gardens. The land thus liberated grew rapidly larger, and, as already mentioned, no one who has not seen the untamable jungle beyond this point could appreciate the combined enthusiasm and energy required to transform all that into the blossoming acres that now stretch almost to the crest of the mountain. What that garden yields in variety and color, what it succeeds in producing against apparently natural obstacles, is a story by itself. There are six thousand rose bushes of the choicest kinds, five thou-



VIEW FROM EAGLE CLIFF



SKY TOP ROAD





sand peonies, four thousand phlox, eight thousand bedding plants, and one of the largest collections of herbaceous perennials and shrubs in the country.

No words can convey any conception of the difficulties that confronted the new owner of Mohonk when he really began to exploit the mountains for roads and flower beds. Gardening with Mr. Smiley was dangerously near a passion. As nature had arranged things at Mohonk there seemed to be only two places for growing flowers—on the quartz rocks and on the branches of trees. A remote third might have been on the lake—a floating garden. There was not a square of a hundred feet where anything but ferns and lichens could hold on—and it had taken some of the lichens a hundred years or more to cover a few inches. The old

guests with records of thirty summers are the only ones who can really appreciate the miracle of the gardens. They can look back to the time when Mr. Smiley used to point with pride to a bed of geraniums on the side of the road close to the water and to a delicate white birch tree that looked like a frail child—not long for this world. He succeeded in stringing those geraniums along the road as it swings over the bridge and to the south, and every bud cost him, probably, five dollars. Anybody caught plucking one would doubtlessly have paid ten or have been sent away. He classed that sin with drink. Gradually these ganglia of flowers began to grow. Larger beds were made—soil was brought long distances and all around the exterior of the house plants were made to flourish in especially fortified enclosures and in soil that



practically had to be renewed to the last particle every year. Finally when the old stables near the bowling-alleys were removed in 1888 the present garden, as already noted, began its remarkable expansion. Beyond the stables lay a wilderness of boulders and cliffs. To civilize this was literally asking Faith to remove mountains. It was done partly, perhaps, to provide space for flowers. It was more likely that the impossible nature of the task acted as a challenge. It is always so with intrepid engineers—pole seekers—besiegers. Getting the land may have been the hardest thing Mr. Smiley ever did—but taming it gave him the greatest delight of his life. He did not rest until he had coaxed into blossom nearly twenty acres of that hopeless slope of the mountain. Most of the earth was brought a mile or more—and the won-

der is, still, how it is ever kept in place. To this garden Mr. Smiley has given no end of time and intelligent care, and his reward has been, as he himself says, "a long life and abounding health."

Unique as the physical history of Mohonk has been, it is doubtless the spirit of the place that ultimately distinguishes it from all others. Its well known silent code relating to the common nuisances of liquor, dancing, card playing and Sabbath breaking gave it a certain eminence from the start. The truth about these rules is that Mr. Smiley never made any rules. He never, in fact, had any intention of conducting a hotel; at least, of conducting one on conventional plans. His guests were, at first, nearly all of them personal friends. They came very much as they would have come to his private home. It proved to most of



THE FLOWER GARDENS



them a refreshing delight to find one place in the land free from the despotic sway of a bar, of noisy dancing and bad music, of monopolizing card parties, and of a Sunday that differed from no other day. Some of them used to remark that it had the restful isolation of an ocean voyage—though in these days of wireless, the invasion of Mohonk remains even less than that of the Atlantic. The first noticeable result was in the personnel of the guests. The house never advertised and never sought publicity. Mr. Smiley himself met every guest on arrival and was present always to say God-speed. The native atmosphere of the place brought speedily together a body of well-bred, unostentatious, thoughtful people. They were not of any particular type or caste. A classification of any of those early registers would show a widely

representative group of American men of affairs. Lawyers, doctors, scholars, bankers, merchants and executives came in great numbers—and continued to come year after year. That was the abiding feature. It became a settled summer abode for scores of well-known families. It was perhaps noticeably free from the ultra-fashionable, mercerized or newspaper society, and has always remained so. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who came to Mohonk first in 1879, describes his immediate meeting with many prominent people. He found here the nieces of Washington Irving; he met for the first time the merchant philanthropist, William E. Dodge; Arnold Guyot, the distinguished scientist—for whom Guyot's Hill is named; Philip Schaff, the tireless scholar, editor, friend of all the world's great thinkers. He records his





UNDERCLIFF ROAD



THE GREAT CREVICE





meeting here with Mrs. Grant, wife of the soldier President; with President Hayes—and Roosevelt and Waring; with Edward Everett Hale, Justices Brewer and Strong, Senator Dawes and many, many more. For nearly thirty consecutive summers Dr. Cuyler himself lent to the sparkling intellectual life of Mohonk no small measure.

It would be strange indeed if a gathering of serious and prominent people like this could happen so often and so steadily without something more than mere social results. In 1879, Mr. Albert Smiley was appointed by President Hayes to the Board of Indian Commissioners. Surrendering himself to a conscientious study of the problems he became convinced that they needed more discussion and care than the Indian Bureau could give them. In the fall of 1883, he called the first Confer-

ence of Friends of the Indians. He invited to that first week's conference a group of men and women either expert or vitally interested in Indian affairs and in the betterment of Indian conditions. It discussed, what subsequent conferences continued to do, every phase of the Indian service and plead jealously for the purity and the honor of all relations of our National Government to that service. The consequences of these annual discussions are matters of record—the whole public sentiment has been changed and the recommendations of the Conference have passed into actual legislation. The first Conference had for its President, General Clinton B. Fisk. Among the distinguished men who have since filled the office may be mentioned the late Philip C. Garrett, Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Hon. John D. Long, Judge

Andrew S. Draper, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, and Elmer E. Brown.

The reforms demanded in the Indian Service being practically realized, the Conference of 1904 decided to broaden its field to include the welfare of colonial peoples, and the name was changed to "Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples." Under this title the work of the Conference goes on, and in October of each year Mr. Smiley continues to invite to Mohonk as his personal guests for three days several hundred people to discuss questions and to suggest measures relating to colonial affairs.

The Conference on International Arbitration met first in the month of June in 1895 at Mohonk when Mr. Smiley invited about fifty persons of note and influence to come together and to form

some organized plan for the study and discussion of that great subject. The purpose was from the first reasonable and definite. It proposed to discuss all practical means for substituting arbitration for war, to suggest and to urge methods and mechanism for the settlement of international differences, and to keep the public steadily informed of its economic features and possibilities. These Conferences, increasing from fifty persons in 1895 to more than three hundred in 1910, have brought together not only the influential people of our own country, but many distinguished statesmen, diplomats, jurists and educators of other countries. The activity of the Conference, no longer confined to its brief session, is now continuous. It maintains a permanent office, a permanent secretary, furnishes statistics and in-



TESTIMONIAL GATEWAY





formation to the press and to the public, and carries on wide and effective propaganda. Nearly two hundred boards of trade and chambers of commerce, representing the largest cities of the land, co-operate with the Conference, and many of them maintain arbitration committees and send delegates. It has brought about the introduction of the study into various universities and colleges; has done much to inspire the foundation of the New York Peace Society, the Inter-collegiate Peace Society, the American Society of International Law; and finally, as a significant recognition of its achievements, Albert K. Smiley has been named as one of the administrators of Andrew Carnegie's gift of ten million dollars to the cause of international peace.

It is little wonder, therefore, that to the army of guests who have climbed

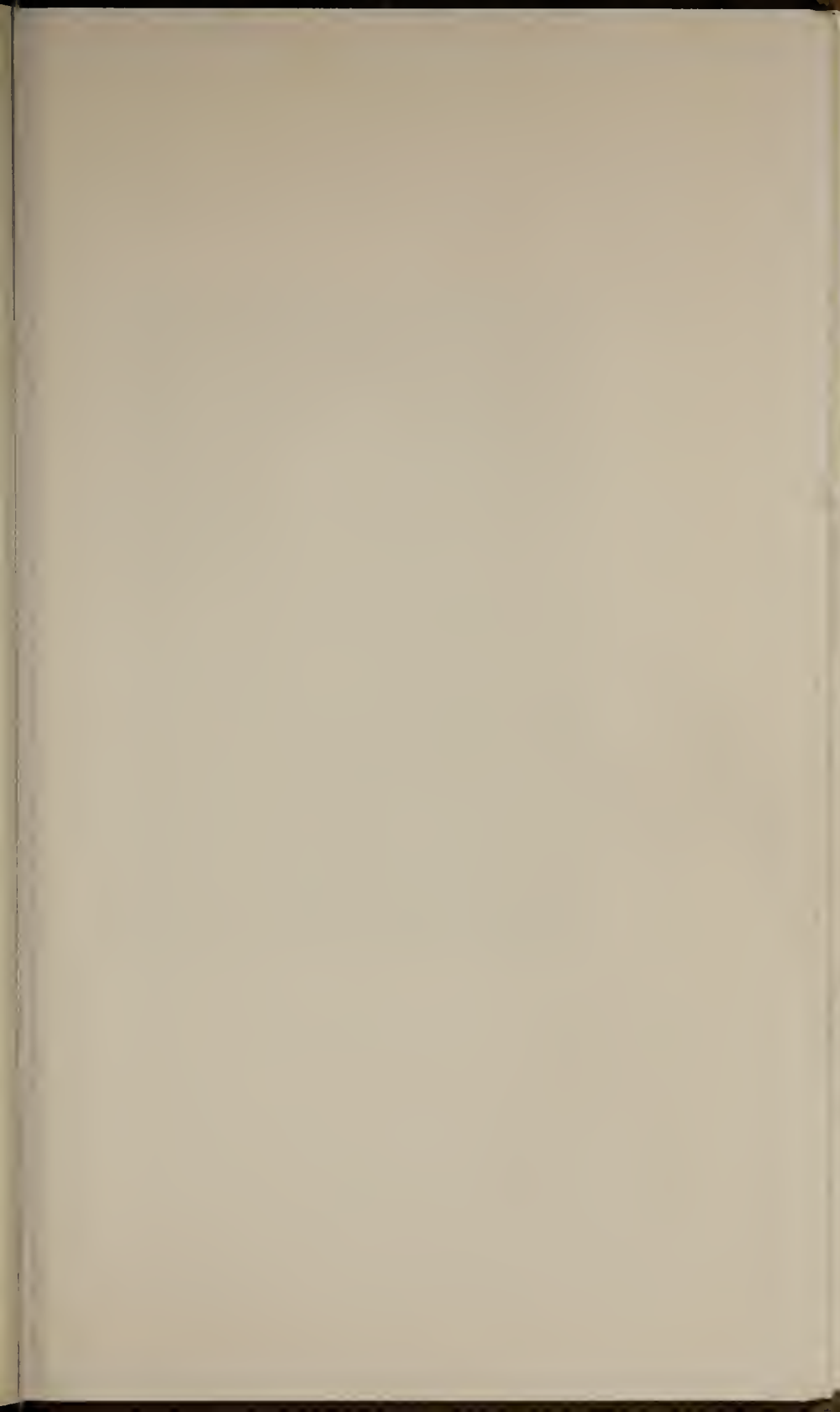
to Mohonk for the past forty years, it should have grown to be a sort of citadel—morally embattled and fearless of the foe; and little wonder, too, that these same guests should conceive the wish to dignify the approach to such a fortress by some formal and expressive portal, and so honor the life and work of its master spirit. The Testimonial Gateway, erected to commemorate the golden anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley's wedding, serves thus the double purpose, and constitutes a unique and remarkable testimony to the public services of the place and of the man.

The story of Mohonk then, becomes obviously no simple chronicle of a mountain resort—the annals of a pleasant community of summer guests. Its material success, however amazing, has created only the setting for movements



that have long since been justified and which, affecting the honor and welfare of the country, have also done much to foster new ideals of human obligations, and to inspire new hopes for the intercourse of men.







*Daniel Smiley*

1526761

THE STORY OF MOHONK

*PART TWO*

COMPILED BY

DANIEL SMILEY, JR.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, JR.

NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO



## FOREWORD

TO supply the additional information, so frequently requested, which covers the story of Mohonk up to the present time from the date of publication of the first edition, the following pages have been written.

It is a rare and infrequent occurrence to find one in sympathy with the traditions of the place who would at the same time have the ability to produce a second story in the same style as the well-balanced and finished work of Mr. Partington, a man whose versatile talent and artistic temperament were so well fitted to the task. As a result, with no small amount of hesitation, the second part has been compiled, for the most part, directly from the voluminous notes of Daniel Smiley. These, when chronologically arranged and with cer-

tain personal material removed, seem to cover all phases of Mohonk's development with sufficient adequacy, even though there is lacking the skilful touch of Mr. Partington's pen.







CENTRAL BUILDING FROM FLOWER GARDENS



OFFICE BUILDING FROM PINE BLUFF, 1931

## THE STORY OF MOHONK

ON December 2, 1912, after a brief illness, Albert K. Smiley died at his winter home in Redlands, California, at the age of eighty-four years. A few weeks later his sweet-souled wife joined him in the world beyond. For many seasons they had been revered and loved as host and hostess. Although in her later years Mrs. Smiley became an invalid, she continued to share her husband's zeal for Mohonk's development.

In spite of his busy, active life here, Mr. Smiley's concern for the welfare of his fellow-men led him to found the two great Conferences that were destined to make him a leader among those interested in humanitarian projects. It is appropriate that to-day the life-like portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley hang in

the parlor in which these Conferences assembled.

The ownership of Mohonk then fell to Daniel Smiley, a younger brother, who, like his brother Albert, left his profession of teaching and was drawn here in 1880 by the combined effects of two irresistible attractions—family affection and the beautiful environment. Consequently, even before coming into actual possession of the property, Daniel Smiley had a large share in its development. He had been given by his older brother the utmost freedom of action toward carrying out the detail of many plans developing the physical and material aspects of Mohonk. All the present House, excepting the Rock Building section, constructed before his arrival, was planned and erected by him. Practically all forestry and farm work received his personal supervision. For

many years following 1880, the engineering developments,—civil, mechanical, and electrical—were under his direction.

Almost at the beginning of Daniel Smiley's ownership, there came the World War, which temporarily interrupted the development of the property. Nevertheless, two thousand acres or more were gradually added to the Mohonk Estate since the first edition of this book, making now over seven thousand acres in all. This has been acquired in over twenty different purchases and is for the most part deforested land. A great deal of it has been added to the farms which have increased in size to about two thousand acres of cultivated and pasture land with dairy herds numbering more than one hundred head. For many years milk for the House has been supplied from these farms, the herd having passed the Federal tests.

Aside from the occasional value of these purchases in the production of farm products, the essential reason for these additions to the property is that the land may be used and enjoyed by guests at Mohonk, giving them further protection from outside disturbances. But the mere acquisition of land represents only a small part of the material development of Mohonk which has taken place in the last twenty years.

The story of the construction of roads so interestingly set forth in the first edition of this book did not end there. To avoid the rough and steep public road on the east side, Lenape Lane was completed for use in 1925 in connection with a part of the former stage road, as an approach for automobiles through the Testimonial Gateway to Mountain Rest. On the west side Mohonk has constructed a large loop in the public





THE FOUNDER ON SPRING PATH



"ARTIST'S ROCK"





road, lessening the very steep grade on the automobile approach from the Rondout Valley, which will be remembered all too well by many older guests. Overcliff, a scenic road on the western rocky slope, has been completed. It was Mr. Smiley's intention that, in connection with Undercliff, it should provide, as he used to say, "a complete circuit for morning or afternoon drive, extending to the pass at the top of The Trapps" where they connect with The Trapps Road to Minnewaska. A quarry and slate-crushing plant still provide ideal surfacing material for drives carrying light traffic, while crushed Shawangunk grit for roads subject to constant use has recently been obtained in considerable quantities from the bluff northwest of Woodland Bridge. Many old guests of the House will recall that, in explaining the nature

of this rock which is so prominent in Mohonk's landscape, Mr. Smiley used to say, "What we knew as the very hard and enduring Oneida Conglomerate in our school days in geology is our Shawangunk grit plentifully embellished with quartz crystals."

Since 1919, a bungalow business has developed at Mountain Rest, two miles from Mohonk. There are now about twenty buildings which include a farmhouse, a central dining room, and a number of cottages in protected and scenic spots along the east and west slopes of Prospect Hill. Across the public road from this colony a fireproof garage has been constructed housing eighty-four cars, sixty-one of them in individual rooms. The golf course, also situated at Mountain Rest, has been increased to eighteen holes in a wonderfully picturesque setting, affording ex-



MOHONK IN WINTER GARB



tensive views of both the east and west valleys.

The Mohonk School, a private boarding school for boys, was formally opened in 1920, occupying the Grove Building section of the House from October until May. Since both Albert K. and Daniel Smiley, the masters of Mohonk, had left their vocations of teaching to develop the property, it seemed in keeping with family traditions that a school should be conducted by the Smiley family, with the hope that the citizens of to-morrow would gain physically, mentally, and morally by their sojourn in this atmosphere.

Just as Mr. Partington pictures the Testimonial Gateway as dignifying the approach to Mohonk, "the Citadel—morally embattled and fearless to the foe," so it became fitting that this "fortress" should have a watch-tower

standing out upon its highest vantage point. The Albert K. Smiley Memorial Tower on the summit of Sky Top, a spot described in Dutch records as early as 1677, was built of enduring Shawangunk grit quarried at its base, and was presented in 1923 through contributions from eight hundred and seventy-five Mohonk guests and neighbors. On its exposed corner is a turret designed for the free use of the Conservation Commission of the State of New York, and occupied eight months of the year by a watchman to detect and report forest fires. The gleaming walls of quartz crystal, surmounted by our country's flag, can be seen by day in an unbroken sweep from every point of the compass; from the Tower one can see across New York into the five states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. By night a powerful





THE GOLF HOUSE



MOUNTAIN REST HOUSE, 1920





beacon light is visible at a great distance. This tower marks the boundary of the three Ulster County Townships of Marbletown, Rochester and New Paltz. The quarry near the base was made into a deep reservoir, serviceable not only in its additional reserve of over a million gallons of water for fire protection, but also picturesque in the irregularity of its shape and its rugged setting. Towards the close of a clear, still day it affords a perfectly mirrored reflection of the Memorial Tower at its edge.

Inside the House, although no sections have been added since the building of the stone section in 1901-02, the appointments have been kept modern by a continual process of improvement. Considerable progress has been made in providing additional bathrooms and hot and cold running water in rooms with-

out bath. Every room has been provided with steam heat, used whenever the temperature requires it. The kitchen and dining room have been supplied with all necessary modern equipment and all food is prepared under expert supervision.

The story of Mohonk's growth would not be complete without mentioning the library collected by Mr. Smiley, which now contains some ten thousand volumes obtained during fifty-five years. Besides the books on the open shelves in Central Hall, those familiar with the House know of the large store of old, rare, and choice books to be found in the "Lower Hall." Among these there is a large and valuable collection of works on landscape gardening, forestry, and allied subjects. A circulating library of fiction is kept in the salesroom, where books may be rented.



COPE'S LOOKOUT



An area covering the upper reaches of the mountain has been set aside as a game refuge for the protection of wild birds and animals. Beyond that limit, permits for hunting in open season are issued to dependable persons. Wild deer are often seen and become quite fearless—sometimes too tame for the good of the flower garden and farmers' crops. Foxes, racoons, rabbits, pheasants, grouse, and over seventy-five species of smaller birds are fairly abundant on the property. There, too, is a surpassing variety in vegetation. A hundred tree species clothe these slopes and ridges, while many a region elsewhere has barely a dozen.\*

The Shawangunk Mountains are sparingly covered by a thin soil with a superabundance of imbedded rocks which has proved wonderfully congenial

\*See page 73 for lists of native flora and fauna.

to the growth of trees and shrubs and vines and flowers. It is with amazement that one sees trees of considerable dimensions growing out of rock crevices where no soil is visible and luxuriant vines running far up the house walls from shallow loam-beds about the foundations. Also distant woods and pastures and ravines have been explored to ornament the nearby landscape. One result of this skilful planting Mr. Smiley has described in an entertaining fashion:—

“The embarrassing condition has not been infrequent for guests to bring in with great glee broken branches, or even a whole plant, supposing it to be a new discovery of nature’s planting when, in fact, they have despoiled treasures carefully transplanted and lovingly nursed into a new location. This is not to be wondered at, for it has



been the aim to establish plantings in their new settings with surroundings perfectly natural, and it is taken rather as a compliment that art should be perfect enough to be mistaken for nature."

There is a not unnatural curiosity among summer guests to know what goes on in winter, and Mohonk is indeed then a rather busy place. The upkeep of such a property requires a great variety of activities, all of which must be organized, coördinated, and planned far in advance in order to function at their appointed time. Some activities continue throughout the year, some in summer or in winter alone, still others in spring or fall in the absence of guests. With the closing of the House in late October, preparation for the next season immediately begins. There is cleaning, painting, and a great deal of other mechanical work inside the House,

while outside, the fertilization of flower beds and lawns, and road repair are the most important among the numerous activities necessary before frost hardens the ground. In winter wood-chopping is done on scientific forestry lines, with a view to encouraging plants and trees of value and thousands of bedding plants require attention in the green-houses. The Mohonk School makes many activities throughout the period when the House is closed. An office staff is always busy and roads up the mountain are opened, after each snow storm, for carrying mail, provisions, coal for the power plant, and a vast variety of other supplies. Enormous drifts must be shovelled from the roofs of buildings, and ice harvested from the lake.

With the coming of spring a complete cleaning of the House is necessary and



SCHOOL HOCKEY RINK AND HOUSE IN WINTER



MOHONK SCHOOL RIDING EXERCISE



the final repairs are made before it is put in order for opening. In the gardens there is the care of hotbeds, the sowing of flower seeds, the setting out of thousands of annuals, and the planting of trees in cultivated ground and woods. Also roads and fresh green lawns are groomed and put in shape. It is impossible to enumerate the many interesting happenings which occur at intermittent times, but it is at least clear that those are not idle who live at Mohonk for more than the summer season.

The success of this enterprise depends on employees no less than on its owners. Many here remain continuously,—fifteen to twenty years, a considerable number up to twenty-five and thirty years and a few even longer. In a number of cases there have been three generations of the same family employed

at one time. Several of the prominent positions have only changed hands two or three times in the sixty years of operation of the House. "To their sense of duty, loyalty, and unselfish devotion," as Mr. Smiley often said, "is largely due the comfort and happiness of guests."

At this point it again becomes fitting to turn to the evolution of Mohonk along less material lines. This aspect, so deep and significant, but correspondingly so hard to set in writing stands out as being of far the greatest ultimate importance. Yet, in the end, this unique spirit may be considered a natural outgrowth or result of such a fascinating physical history. Mohonk's "well-known silent code," as it is so aptly described by Mr. Partington, has been continued wherever, as always, it conforms with the general feelings and





BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AND WIVES, 1923

Hon. George Vaux, Jr. Mrs. Daniel Smiley Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot Hon. Frank Knox  
 Hon. Daniel Smiley Mrs. Frank Knox Mrs. Hugh L. Scott Mrs. Malcolm McDowell  
 Hon. Malcolm McDowell Mrs. George Vaux, Jr. Gen. Hugh L. Scott Hon. Edward Ayer





long-established custom of Mohonk guests. The peculiar friendly spirit which exists at Mohonk has always been the result of its gathering of thoughtful, well-bred guests, many of whom have continued to make their summer home on this mountain top for long periods of years.

The memory of old frequenters of Mohonk goes back with many a kindly thought to the time of Dr. S. W. Gerow, who daily or more often drove with his horse the six miles from New Paltz to minister to the sick from the first opening of the House in 1869. He was succeeded, in 1897, by Dr. Edward P. Swift who is still the mid-season resident physician, supplemented early and late by one or two others.

Following the nearly thirty consecutive summer visits of the late Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, in which he came

to be styled "The Mohonk Episcopus," the late Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, ex-President of Brown University, made Mohonk his summer home for more than twenty years and conducted church service in the parlor each Sunday morning for two or three months. From time to time many other distinguished clergymen have spoken from Mohonk's pulpit.

The account of those having an important part in the development of a greater Mohonk is incomplete without mention of Mrs. Daniel Smiley, whose special responsibility and pleasure, for many years, has been the care of the flower gardens which, in their refreshing beauty and color, have brought delight and peace to unnumbered visitors. The ever-welcome demands of hospitality came to her not as a duty, but as a high privilege, and many have been grateful



THE HISTORIC PARLOR



THE NEW PARLOR



for her friendship. It is the hope of Mohonk's guests and family alike that they may be blessed by her presence for many years in the future, as they have been in the past.

Following the death of Albert K. Smiley, the meetings of the Conference on International Arbitration in May and those on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples in October were continued by the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley until the year 1918, when they were interrupted by conditions resulting from the World War. At this time it became no longer possible to gather together the representative men and women necessary to carry on the work. However, President Taft had appointed Daniel Smiley to his brother Albert's place on the Board of Indian Commissioners and this group continued to meet at Mohonk as the guests of Mr.

and Mrs. Daniel Smiley each year in October. This peaceful setting, enhanced by the stimulation of colorful autumn foliage and distant views in the cool, crisp air, continued to be conducive to clear thought, calm discussion, and active coöperation among those meeting here.

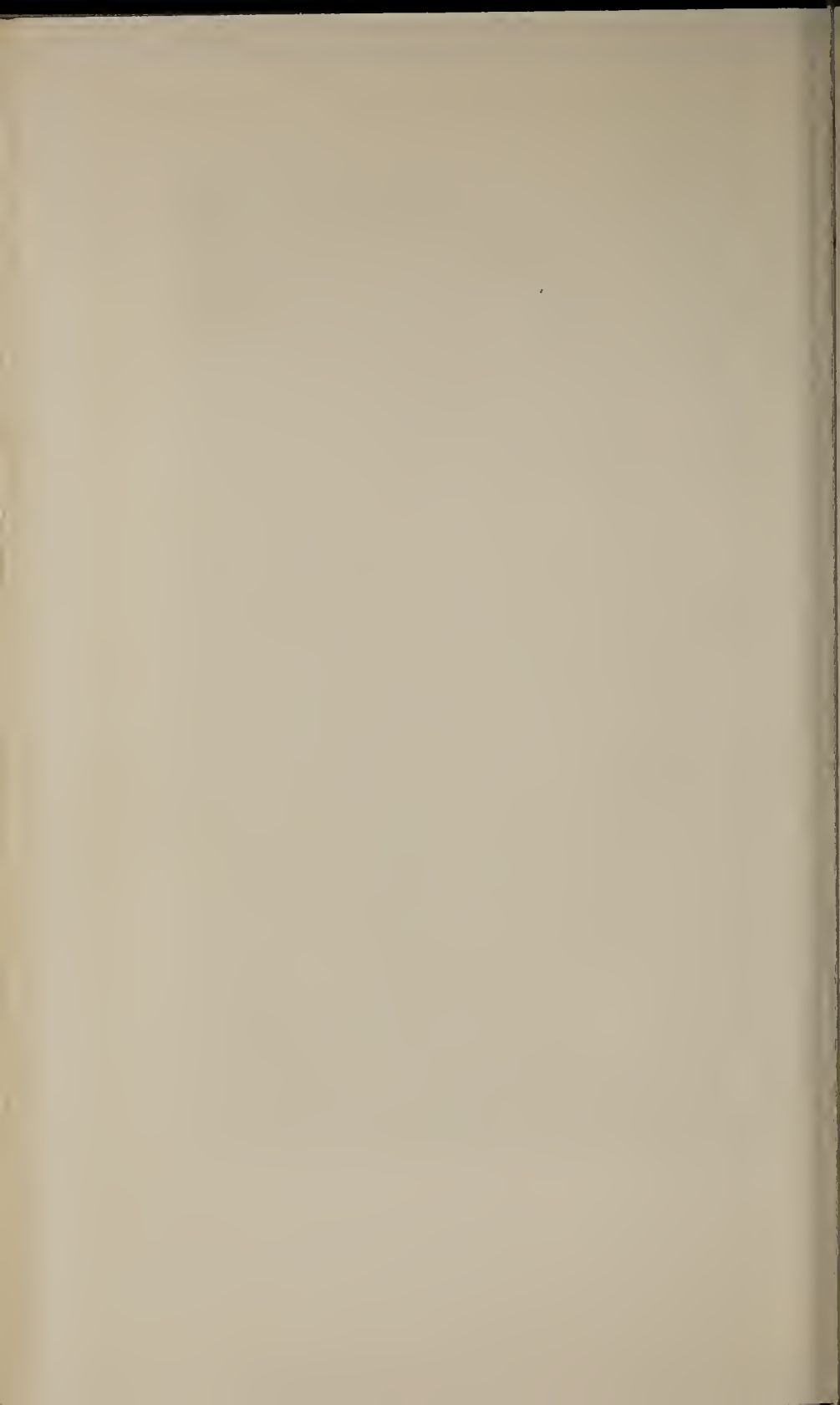
In 1929 there materialized the long-cherished wish of Mr. Smiley to resume the fall meetings of the larger Indian Conference. After several months of thought and careful planning, he invited a group of friends of the Indian to become his guests at Mohonk in October of that year for discussion of present-day Indian problems. At the first session of this Conference, on October 16, its Chairman, Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, in his reply to Mr. Smiley's welcome, expressed the following thought:—





SKY TOP FROM EAGLE CLIFF





“I can remind you that our hearts are filled at the opening of another Conference with happy memories of those who walked with us here in former days and in cordial fellowship. They have passed their torches to us; it is for us to carry on and carry out their unfinished tasks. While we are reaching confidently for something better, we are holding on with reasonable security to something behind. We are reaping what others have sowed, and now we in turn are to sow what others may reap.”

Thus this Thirty-fifth Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian resumed once more the interrupted conferences, so long a part of Mohonk's tradition. Great effort was entailed in carrying out the preliminary arrangements for its organization; yet the Conference was a source of great gratification to

Mr. Smiley. Consequently, he himself and the members of his family were entirely unprepared for his serious illness which resulted in his death on February 14, 1930, at Mohonk Lake. The ownership and management of the property and the Lake Mohonk Mountain House have passed to Albert K. and Francis G. Smiley, two sons of Daniel Smiley. With firm belief in the ideals of Mohonk and with great earnestness of purpose they have accepted this heritage.

Finally, looking back for a moment, we find the influence of Daniel Smiley, just as that of his older brother before him, interwoven with all the many lines of Mohonk's growth. He made a vast contribution to the spiritual and material history of Mohonk for fifty years and the guests of to-day are reaping the benefits of his wisdom and his



ON SPRING PATH



THE MOHONK SPRING HOUSE



leadership. Thus, in closing, it is most fitting to quote from an address delivered by him at the celebration of Mohonk's fiftieth anniversary, on June 1, 1920, in which he said:—"This in brief is the history of Mohonk, yet it is probably the least important of all that has happened here in the last century. Its real history is not tangible, it cannot be weighed or measured or counted. The idea my brother had in purchasing this place was to make a summer home for himself and family and for his friends. He found that the income of a rather successful school teacher was not sufficient to develop the place according to his visions, and it became a summer resort in addition to a family home.

"Throughout the fifty years with my brother, with myself, and with my sons the business and commercial features have not been primary, but merely need-



ful means to the end of restful recreation and refreshment—both of body and soul. Whatever earnings have been made have been returned to the business, less ordinary family expenditures. In a very real sense we do not look upon ourselves as irresponsible owners, but as trustees or stewards with the mandate of administering the property for the recreation of visitors equally with ourselves.

“With the accomplishment of facilities for recreation have come opportunities for service in other directions. Conferences have been assembled, our interest in educational matters has continued, and in them and in other directions has been strong hope and encouragement from those who visit here for rest and recreation. Tangible evidences of this interest are about us,—such as yonder tablet commemorating the fiftieth year since this property was





THE MEMORIAL TOWER



acquired, the great parlor clock, the sundial in the garden, a fountain and bird-bath for the garden, the Choralcelo, and the Testimonial Gateway.\* These, and many other remembrances are indications of a spirit to 'carry on' among those who have dwelt here for a season by this little lake.

"In the building of visions and dreams into tangible results there has always been, too, the loyal and magnificent support of employees and neighbors. With the unparalleled difficulties of this present year we could not go on at all except for the steadfast, unselfish, and devoted labor of employees in all stations who have grown up with Mohonk and woven its ideals into their lives, and hopes, and ambitions. Through all the years there has been reason for the oft-repeated comment that no one could be

\*Since this address the Sky Top Tower has been presented as previously mentioned.

blessed with better neighbors than we. We have daily cause for thankfulness to be so environed. All alike,—guests, neighbors, employees,—have contributed their share to work out our ideals, and we trust that our united efforts have not been in vain.”

THE CHRONOLOGY OF MOHONK



## THE CHRONOLOGY OF MOHONK

- 1869 Mohonk Lake first visited by Alfred H. Smiley  
Original 300 acres bought by Albert K. Smiley
- 1870 The House opened for its first season  
June 1st  
Old Stage Road built  
Lake Shore Road
- 1871 Alfred H. Smiley joined his brother
- 1872 Eagle Cliff Road  
Woodland Drive  
Wooden tower at Sky Top erected
- 1873 Telegraph office installed
- 1874 Garden Wing built
- 1875 Lake stocked with Black Bass
- 1876 Bowling Alley built
- 1879 Albert K. Smiley appointed to Board of  
Indian Commissioners by President  
Hayes  
Alfred H. Smiley first opened the Lake  
Minnewaska House  
Rock Building constructed  
Old Minnewaska Road
- 1880 Daniel Smiley became Manager  
Eagle Cliff Tower built



- 1881 First Office Building erected  
Huguenot Drive  
Sky Top Road
- 1882 Post Office established at Mohonk  
Forest Drive  
Guyot's Hill Road  
Bonticou Road started  
Cedar Drive
- 1883 First Lake Mohonk Conference of the  
Indians called  
New Stage Route to New Paltz  
Prospect Drive  
Two Tennis Courts built
- 1885 Mountain Rest purchased  
Cope's Lookout Road
- 1886 Mossy Brook Road  
Rock Rift Road  
Gulf Road (1898 became part of Oakwood)
- 1887-88 Old Parlor torn down  
Central Building built
- 1888 Flower Garden started  
Humpty Dumpty Road  
Bust of Sagonaquado presented by the  
Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends  
of the Indian  
Old stables, near bowling alleys, demolished  
New stables built

## CHRONOLOGY

69

- 1890      Old Picnic Lodge opened
- 1891      J. Irving Goddard became manager of the  
            Mountain Rest House  
            North Lookout Road
- 1893      Grove Building erected  
            Present Kitchen and Dining Room first  
                    used  
            Electric lights installed  
            Reservoir built
- 1895      Conference on International Arbitration  
            held its first meeting in June  
            Sky Top Road rebuilt  
            Bonticou Drive extended
- 1896      Eagle Cliff Road rebuilt
- 1897      Golf Links laid out (9 holes)
- 1898      Oakwood Drive  
            Garden Road (originally called Bicycle  
                    Road)
- 1899-1900   Long Office and Lake Reading Room de-  
                    molished  
            Present Office and new Parlor built
- 1900      Stone Building erected  
            Laurel Ledge Road
- 1901-02    Fireproof Building constructed  
            Garden Wing torn down  
            Piney Woods Drive  
            Bonticou Drive completed

- 1903 Undercliff Road  
Terrace Road
- 1904 Indian Conference became The Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and other Dependent Peoples  
Parlor Clock presented to Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley by members of the 10th Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration  
Athletic Field
- 1905 Greenhouse
- 1906 Sundial presented by Mr. and Mrs. James P. Burrell
- 1907 Present Picnic Lodge opened  
Minnewaska Road  
Cedar Drive extended
- 1908 Testimonial Gateway dedicated on October 14th
- 1910 New Tennis Courts built  
First Putting Contests  
Lake restocked with Black Bass
- 1911 The Story of Mohonk written by Frederick E. Partington
- 1912 Albert K. Smiley died at the age of eighty-four  
Daniel Smiley became proprietor
- 1913 Mrs. Albert K. Smiley died

## CHRONOLOGY

71

- 1915 Choralcelo presented by members of the  
Conferences
- 1918 Fireproof Garage at Mountain Rest first  
used
- 1919 Tablet commemorating the Golden Anni-  
versary of the opening of the House  
presented to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel  
Smiley  
Bungalow colony started at Mountain Rest
- 1920 Fiftieth Anniversary Ceremony June 1st  
Mohonk School founded  
Lake stocked with Trout  
Game Refuge posted
- 1921 Corner Stone of Albert K. Smiley Memorial  
Tower laid August 30th  
First Lake Mohonk Tennis Club Tourna-  
ment  
Mountain Rest Farm House opened
- 1923 Dedication ceremony of Memorial Tower  
August 30th
- 1925 Golf Course extended to 18 holes  
Lenape Lane completed
- 1929 First Indian Conference after the World  
War  
Overcliff Road

- 1930      Death of Daniel Smiley at the age of  
            seventy-four  
            Smiley Brothers became proprietors
- 1931      Log Cabin repaired (originally built about  
            1771)
- 1932      The Story of Mohonk republished, con-  
            taining Part Two, 1911-1931

THE FLORA AND FAUNA  
OF MOHONK





## THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF MOHONK

TO satisfy the frequent request for information regarding the native animals and plants to be found on the Mohonk property, the following lists have been compiled from records at present available. Certain forms, such as insects, have necessarily been omitted due to insufficient study; while lack of space prevents the inclusion of the cultivated flowers, plants, and shrubs to be found in the Garden. It is hoped that the following may be of interest to those who appreciate the wealth of opportunity for natural history observation at Mohonk.

## ANIMALS

Hairy-tailed Mole	Flying Squirrel
Masked Shrew	Northern White-footed Mouse
Big-tailed Shrew	Le Conte White-footed Mouse
Large Short-tailed Shrew	Allegheny Wood Rat
New York Pipistrelle Bat	Red-backed Mouse
Eastern Raccoon	Meadow Mouse
New York Weasel	Mole Pine Mouse
Eastern Mink	Common Muskrat
Common Skunk	House Mouse
Red Fox	Norway Rat
Gray Fox	Hudson Bay Jumping Mouse
Canada Lynx	Woodland Jumping Mouse
Woodchuck	Canada Porcupine
Chipmunk	Virginia Varying Hare
Red Squirrel	Cottontail Rabbit
Gray Squirrel	Virginia Deer

## BIRDS

Horned Grebe	Turkey Vulture
Common Loon	Sharp-shinned Hawk
Double-crested Cormorant	Cooper's Hawk
Great Blue Heron	Eastern Red-tailed Hawk
Eastern Green Heron	Northern Red-shouldered
Black-crowned Night Heron	Hawk
Common Canada Goose	Broad-winged Hawk
Common Mallard	Southern Bald Eagle
Common Black Duck	Marsh Hawk
Ruddy Duck	Duck Hawk

BIRDS—*Continued*

Eastern Sparrow Hawk	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Ruffed Grouse	Least Flycatcher
Eastern Bob-white	Eastern Wood Pewee
Ring-necked Pheasant	Prairie Horned Lark
American Woodcock	Bank Swallow
Spotted Sandpiper	Barn Swallow
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper	Northern Blue Jay
Eastern Mourning Dove	Eastern Crow
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Black-capped Chickadee
Black-billed Cuckoo	White-breasted Nuthatch
Eastern Screech Owl	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Great Horned Owl	Brown Creeper
Snowy Owl	Eastern House Wren
Northern Barred Owl	Eastern Winter Wren
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Carolina Wren
Chimney Swift	Catbird
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Brown Thrasher
Eastern Belted Kingfisher	Eastern Robin
Northern Flicker	Wood Thrush
Northern Pileated	Eastern Hermit Thrush
Woodpecker	Olive-backed Thrush
Red-headed Woodpecker	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Bicknell's Thrush
Eastern Hairy Woodpecker	Veery
Northern Downy Wood- pecker	Eastern Bluebird
Eastern Kingbird	Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet
Northern Crested Flycatcher	Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Eastern Phoebe	

BIRDS—*Continued*

Cedar Waxwing	Northern Yellow-throat
Northern Shrike	Hooded Warbler
Starling	Wilson's Warbler
Yellow-throated Vireo	Canada Warbler
Blue-headed Vireo	American Redstart
Red-eyed Vireo	English Sparrow
Eastern Warbling Vireo	Bobolink
Black and White Warbler	Eastern Meadowlark
Worm-eating Warbler	Eastern Red-wing
Golden-winged Warbler	Baltimore Oriole
Tennessee Warbler	Eastern Cowbird
Nashville Warbler	Scarlet Tanager
Northern Parula Warbler	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Eastern Yellow Warbler	Indigo Bunting
Magnolia Warbler	Eastern Purple Finch
Cape May Warbler	Canadian Pine Grosbeak
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Northern Pine Siskin
Myrtle Warbler	Eastern Goldfinch
Black-throated Green Warbler	Red-eyed Towhee
Blackburnian Warbler	Eastern Vesper Sparrow
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Slate-colored Junco
Bay-breasted Warbler	Eastern Tree Sparrow
Black-poll Warbler	Eastern Chipping Sparrow
Northern Pine Warbler	Eastern Field Sparrow
Yellow Palm Warbler	White-crowned Sparrow
Northern Water Thrush	White-throated Sparrow
Louisiana Water Thrush	Eastern Fox Sparrow
Connecticut Warbler	Lincoln's Sparrow
	Eastern Song Sparrow
	Eastern Snow Bunting

## AMPHIBIANS

Red Eft or Newt	Spring Peeper
Spotted Salamander	Pickerel Frog
Dusky Salamander	Wood Frog
Red Salamander	Green Frog
Two-lined Salamander	Bull Frog
Red-backed Salamander	Snapping Turtle
American Toad	Box Turtle
Fowler's Toad	Painted Turtle
Tree Frog	Wood Turtle

## FISH

Black-nosed Dace	Rock Bass
Common Shiner	Small-mouth Black Bass
Pickerel	Yellow Perch
Pumpkin-seed Sunfish	Rainbow Trout
Bluegill Sunfish	Brown Trout

## FERNS

Cinnamon	Maidenhair
Interrupted	Hay-scented
Royal	Evergreen Wood
Polypody	Spinulose Wood
Rattlesnake	Walking
Mountain Spleenwort	Oak
Maidenhair Spleenwort	Marsh
Bracken	New York
Christmas	Lady
Sensitive	Virginia Chain

## NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

White Pine	Scrub Oak
Pitch Pine	Black Oak
Hemlock	American Elm
Dwarf Juniper	Red Mulberry
Red Cedar	Tulip Tree
American Yew	Sassafras
Pussy Willow	Spice Bush
Trembling Aspen	Witch Hazel
White Poplar	Buttonwood
Sweet Fern	Shadbush
Butternut	Thorn Apple
Black Walnut	Black Cherry
Shagbark Hickory	Choke Cherry
Pignut Hickory	Red Cherry
Hop Hornbeam	Black Locust
Blue Beech	Staghorn Sumach
Black Birch	Smooth Sumach
Yellow Birch	Dwarf Sumach
Gray Birch	Poison Ivy
Paper Birch	Mountain Holly
Black Alder	Striped Maple
Downy Green Alder	Mountain Maple
American Beech	Sugar Maple
Chestnut	Red Maple
White Oak	New Jersey Tea
Mossy-cup Oak	Basswood
Chestnut Oak	Flowering Dogwood
Red Oak	Tupelo
Pin Oak	Panicled Cornel

NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS—*Continued*

Azalea	White Ash
Rhododendron	Bush Honeysuckle
Mountain Laurel	Wayfaring Tree
Andromeda	Dockmackie
Huckleberry	Arrow-wood
Deerberry	Elder
Blueberry	Red-berried Elder
High-bush Blueberry	

## PLANTED TREES

Scotch Pine	Scarlet Oak
American Larch	English Oak
White Spruce	Camperdown Elm
Red Spruce	Black Mulberry
Blue Spruce	Lee's Weeping Mulberry
Norway Spruce	Glaucia Magnolia
Balsam Fir	Sweet Gum
Nordmann's Fir	Pear
Arbor Vitae	Apple
Trailing Juniper	Crab Apple
Ginko	Mountain Ash
Weeping Willow	Common Hawthorn
English Walnut	English Hawthorn
Cut-leaved White Birch	Cherry
Weeping Beech	Cornelian Cherry
Cut-leaved Beech	Japanese Cherry
Copper Beech	Peach
Japanese Chestnut	Honey Locust



PLANTED TREES—*Continued*

Yellow Wood	Cut-leaf Linden
Silver Maple	Hercules Club
Sycamore Maple	Red-flowering Dogwood
Norway Maple	Rhododendron
Japanese Maple	Persimmon
Shrubby Buckeye	Japanese Lilac
Horse-chestnut	Fringe Tree

## WILD FLOWERING PLANTS

Narrow-leaved Cat-tail	Loddige's Rattlesnake
Jack-in-the-pulpit	Plantain
Skunk Cabbage	Showy Orchis
Green Brier	Rein Orchis
Clintonia	Yellow Lady's Slipper
False Spikenard	Moccasin Flower
Wild Lily of the Valley	Dutchman's Pipe
Perfoliate Bellwort	Dock
Sessile Bellwort	Sheep Sorrel
Red Trillium	Lady's Thumb
White Trillium	Halberd-leaved Tearthumb
Painted Trillium	Arrow-leaved Tearthumb
Indian Cucumber Root	Pigweed
American White Hellebore	Poke
Wood Lily	Deptford Pink
Dogtooth Violet	Bouncing Bet
Wild Garlic	Bladder Campion
Day Lily	White Campion
Pointed Blue-eyed Grass	Mountain Sandwort

WILD FLOWERING PLANTS—*Continued*

Water Lily	Four-leaved Cinquefoil
Wild Clematis	Wild Rose
Tall Anemone	Wild Indigo
Mountain Anemone	Rabbit-foot Clover
Hepatica	Red Clover
Rue Anemone	Alsike Clover
Early Meadow Rue	Yellow Clover
Tall Buttercup	Yellow Sweet Clover
Marsh Marigold	White Sweet Clover
Goldthread	Alfalfa
Wild Columbine	Naked-flowered Tick Trefoil
Black Snakeroot	Dillen's Tick Trefoil
White Baneberry	Wild Vetch
Bloodroot	Wild Peanut
Mountain Fringe	Wild Geranium
Pink Corydalis	Wood Sorrell
Mustard	Fringed Milkwort
Shepherd's Purse	Polygala
Early Saxifrage	Climbing Bittersweet
Mitre-wort	Jewelweed
Meadowsweet	Spotted Touch-me-not
Purple-flowering Raspberry	Fox Grape
Red Raspberry	Virginia Creeper
Black Raspberry	Common St. John's-wort
Blackberry	Blue Violet
Wild Strawberry	White Violet
Rough-fruited Cinquefoil	Yellow Violet
Silvery Cinquefoil	Hyssop Loosestrife
Common Cinquefoil	Purple Loosestrife

WILD FLOWERING PLANTS—*Continued*

Common Evening Primrose	Stoneroot
Enchanter's Nightshade	Wild Mint
Spikenard	Wild Bergamot
Bristly Sarsaparilla	Catnip
Wild Sarsaparilla	Mad-dog Skullcap
Queen Anne's Lace	Self-heal
Honewort	Motherwort
Dwarf Cornel	Dead Nettle
Princess Pine	Bitter Nightshade
Spotted Wintergreen	Mullein
Round Leaved American	Butter and Eggs
Wintergreen	Turtlehead
Indian Pipe	Smooth Beardtongue
False Beech-drops	Square-stemmed Monkey
Trailing Arbutus	Flower
Spicy Wintergreen	Culver's Root
Star Flower	Common Speedwell
Fringed Loosestrife	Germander Speedwell
Whorled Loosestrife	Slender Gerardia
Pimpernel	Smooth False Foxglove
Stiff Gentian	Wood Betony
Closed Gentian	Narrow-leaved Cow-wheat
Spreading Dogbane	Beech-drops
Purple Milkweed	Naked Broomrape
Bindweed	Common Plantain
Common Dodder	English Plantain
Blueweed	Bluets
White Vervain	Partridge Berry
Blue Vervain	Bedstraw

WILD FLOWERING PLANTS—*Continued*

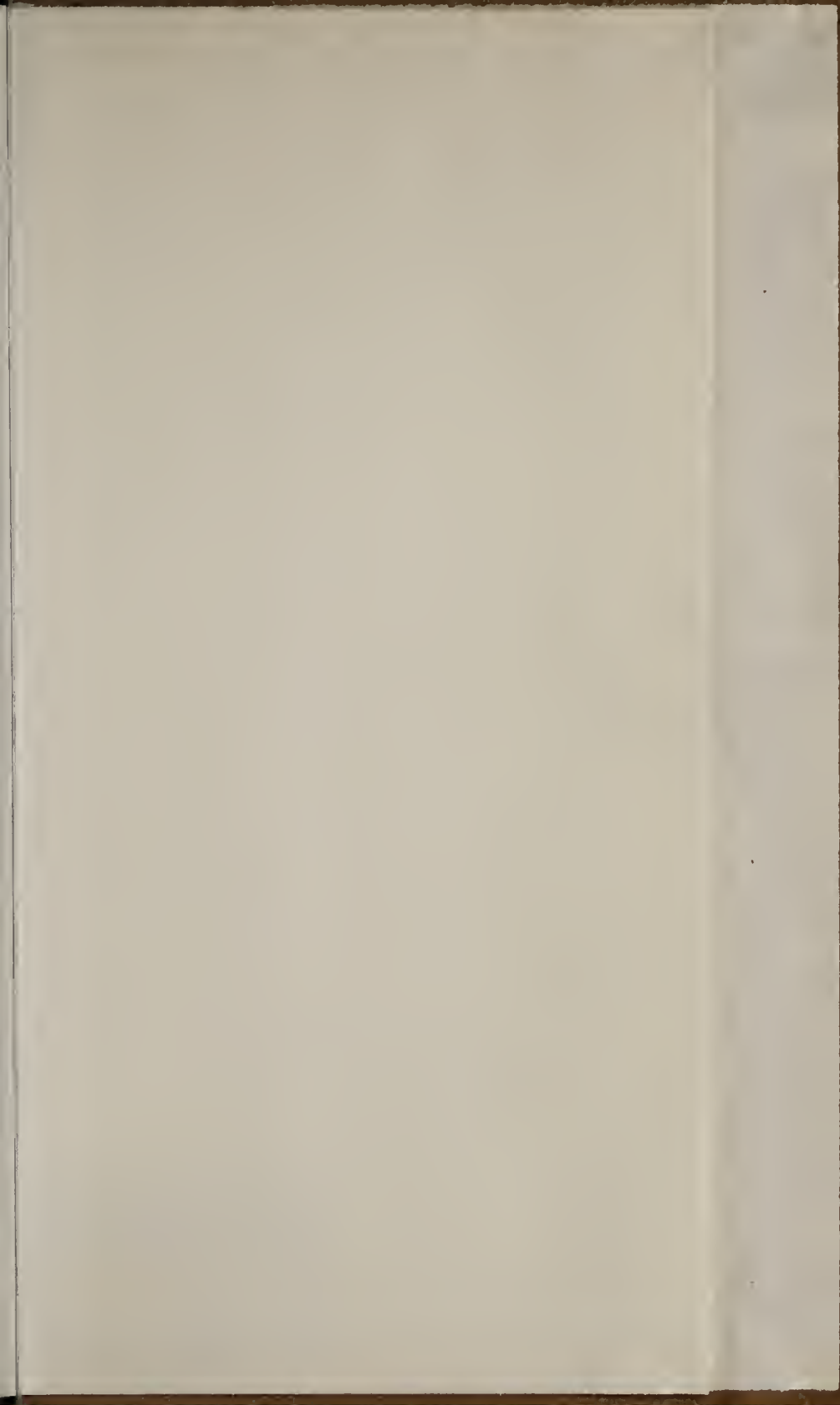
Twin Flower	Black-eyed Susan
Trumpet Honeysuckle	Tall Coneflower
Bell Flower	Yarrow
Great Lobelia	Oxeye Daisy
Joe-Pye Weed	Fireweed
Boneset	Burdock
White Snakeroot	Common Thistle
White Golden-rod	Canada Thistle
Early Golden-rod	Chickory
New England Aster	Devil's Paintbrush
White Aster	King Devil
Wood Aster	Rattlesnake-weed
Daisy Fleabane	Rattlesnake-root
Robin's Plantain	Dandelion
Everlasting	Wild Lettuce















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